

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 27

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIROA SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**
Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 9 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.**Cachambú and Lambary:**
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Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:20 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.**Corcovado:**
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U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita horaly (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. KIDUNDI C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 552

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English services at 10 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 58, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Eneas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresa, No. 20—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 1.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Reading and Praying Room, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., and left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 29, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, president; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 2nd says that postal communication across the Andes has been interrupted by heavy avalanches.

—The Peruvian government has called out the national guard. The revolutionary movement must be more serious than at first reported.

—The Chilian customs revenue in the first four months of the current year amounted to \$20,553,742.10 against \$19,614,029.86 in the corresponding period of last year.

—A Santiago telegram of the 1st inst. says it is suspected that the Talcahuano fire was caused by parties who wished to cover criminal frauds. The losses are said to aggregate 500,000 pesos.

—It is said that a proposal to sell the provinces of Tacna and Arica to Chili has been generally well received in Peru. It is designed, not to pay the country's debts with the proceeds, but to use the money in the construction of railways in the Amazon region.

—The value of the foreign trade of Chili in 1898 amounted to \$270,331,429, of which sum \$102,262,055 corresponded to imports and \$168,069,374 to exports. In imports there was a diminution of \$35,918,865 whilst in exports there was an increase of \$31,438,211 as compared with 1897.

—The south of the republic has been visited with severe storms of rain and all the rivers are greatly swollen. A portion of the Longvill bridge has been carried away, and several others are so much damaged as to be unsafe for the passage of trains. Traffic is partially suspended.—*Chilian Times*, June 7.

—A Lima telegram says that the manifesto of Colonel Vicería, the Ignorant revolutionist leader, calls Pirola a despot, an enemy of democracy, and demands his resignation in favor of Billingshurst. Another telegram, by the way, says that Vice-President Billingshurst denies all connection with revolutionary projects.

—The government technical inspector has just presented an elaborate report on projected Transandine railways. He condemns in toto the Antico project; admits the possibility of the necessity in years to come of the Tingamirca project; and recommends the termination, without further delay, of the line 2da Espiritilla.—*Chilian Times*, June 7.—Of the conversion of the paper money the President says:—One of the regrettable results of the strained international relations of last year was the disappearance of the gold standard which the country had adopted at the cost of very great sacrifices. The financial position of the country, however, such that it is possible to predict with certainty that conversion will be carried out in conformity with the Act of July 31, 1895.—*Chilian Times*.

—A Santiago telegram of the 30th states that a terrible fire at Talcahuano, south Chili, has destroyed the arsenal and shipyard with all their dependencies, and also the government deposits of coal at that port. The losses are said to be incalculable. This is the ambitious naval port which Chili has been building at enormous expense, and which has now gone up in smoke. Let us hope that Chili will now be content to let her military ambitions rest for a while.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An industrial exposition is being organized at Assunção, Paraguay.

—It is stated in Buenos Aires that the Spanish exhibits at Paris next year will be transported to Buenos Aires.

—On the 27th ult., the Uruguayan government resolved to suspend the disinfection of luggage arriving from Rio de Janeiro.

—Statistics have been published which give the war material existing in the Argentine republic at the value of 150,000,000 francs.

—According to a telegram of the 2nd inst. it has been officially announced that President Roca will embark for Rio de Janeiro on the cruiser "San Martin" on the 15th inst. This was the news two days ago.

—No official announcement has yet been made regarding the projected trip of President Roca of Rio de Janeiro. It is affirmed, however, that he will be accompanied by the minister of war and marine. This was the news three days ago.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of yesterday report that President Roca will embark between the 20th and 25th, according to the *Jornal*, and on the 30th, according to the *Pitz*. As for ourselves, we give it up. We advise our readers to believe just as little of press telegrams as possible.

—The project for expelling perilous foreigners from Argentine territory is undergoing modification in congress, it now being limited to those arriving. Those already domiciled are not to be disturbed. The perilous natives are likewise to continue in the enjoyment of all their precious privileges.

—It is stated that President Roca's trip to Brazil will be comprised between the 15th July and 15th August, as congress has given him leave of absence from the country between those dates. He is likely to be accompanied by some of his ministers, senators and deputies. This was the news four days ago.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd says that there were 2,793 births, 1,115 deaths and 524 marriages in that city during the month of June.

—The public manifestation of the business classes in Buenos Aires on the 27th ult. against the new taxes, passed off in good order. Some 40,000 people took part, and a commission was delegated to present their petition to congress. An immense crowd accompanied the commission, and speeches were made by the president of the chamber of deputies and by President Roca, promising that the complaints should receive attention.

—It is scarcely to be wondered at that the people of Buenos Aires are afraid of a fever epidemic. The *Buenos Aires Herald* says of some of their criminally negligent habits:—Serious charges are made against the authorities of the municipal hospitals. The Fever Hospital—Casa de Aislamiento—is described as a regular doorway to the cemetery. The same description might apply to the Foundling Hospital, judging from the number of deaths reported daily. At the Fever Hospital all is chosen alike of rats, mice, bugs and other vermin. There is lack of light and water, though the typhoid patients need several baths a day. The lighting is by kerosene which is very dangerous in a building with so much rotten wood. Every week there is a hunt called by the patients of "Chinchillas," when the weed gentlemen are hunted with kerosene. The most serious matter, however, is that the sewage of the establishment, full of the germs of scarlatina, typhoid, measles, yellow fever, &c., drain into a lagoon, the water of which is used by laundresses, and fertilizes the kitchen garden of the establishment? All this is as fully managed in the Piruviano, San Roque, Northern and Rawson hospitals.—On the 26th ult., General Bartolamé Mitre celebrated his 75th birthday, and was the recipient of an immense number of congratulations from all parts of the world. The distinguished Argentine general, statesman, journalist and author has had a most adventurous career. Born in Rosas, he lived in Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru and Chili as a young man and made a name as a journalist in all those countries. He was a colonel of artillery when Rosas was overthrown in 1852, and led the movement by which Buenos Aires declared itself independent in the same year. He was defeated by General Urquiza at Cepeda in 1859, when Buenos Aires again became part of the Argentine confederation. In 1861, Mitre beat Urquiza at Payson, and in the next year was President of the republic. For six years under his rule, Argentina flourished, although General Mitre was for two years engaged in the Paraguayan war. After his term was out, he was minister to Brazil for a few years. He was a candidate for the presidency in 1874 and again in 1881, but was each time unsuccessful. He was the founder of *La Nación* in Buenos Aires. We think highly of General Mitre, but when *La Tribuna* calls him "the Argentine Gladstone," we fail to follow or admire.**MATTE' TEA.**Curitiba is the centre of the "matte" industry, which employs nineteen mills in the town and suburbs. The preparation, though simple, is all done by machinery. The raw material arrives in sacks of about 1 cwt. from the interior. At the mill the leaves and finer stems are separated and ground to dust of various fineness. The thicker stems serve as fuel. The Argentines prefer dust "matte," and as they suck it through a "bombilla" are not inconvenienced by the floating particles; but there is no reason why it should not be prepared in the leaf-like tea. The decoction has a greenish colour. The taste is agreeable, but not so aromatic as tea. It is stated that "matte" is peculiarly sustaining; that it is a digestive nerve tonic and cure for sleeplessness. The "Gauchos" of Rio Grande, Uruguay, and Argentina are the chief consumers, and will do a hard day's work with no other nourishment. Mr. David Carneiro, whose mill we visited, employs about thirty men, and when in full work the daily output is between eighty and ninety barrels of about 25 lbs. The dried leaves and twigs, as they arrive unprepared from the interior, cost on an average 13 milreis, or 8r. 8d. a cwt., and the price prepared at Curitiba averages 23 milreis, or about 15s. 6d. a cwt. The retail price at Buenos Aires varies from 20s. to 50s. a cwt. Mr. Carneiro is endeavouring to create a market for "matte" in Europe, and stated that duties, freight, &c., paid, it can be sold in France at 1 fr. a kilo. An agent has already been secured at Paris, and another in London. If "matte" drinking ever becomes popular in Europe, it will be more probably among the labouring classes, on account of its cheapness and sustaining qualities.—*British Legation Report from Rio de Janeiro*.It happened on a crowded car. A seedy-looking man, very much the worse for liquor, rose to give his seat to a lady, when a robust man slipped into the vacant seat, leaving the lady still standing. "Sa-ay, you—you fellow, you said the booze but chivalrous individual, as he swayed to and fro hanging to a strap. 'I—I'm drunk, I know, but I—I'll get over it, I will; but you—you're a hog, and you'll never get over it in—in this world—no, sir, never! And the other passengers agreed with him.—*Our Dumb Animals*.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up 750,000
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HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do 900,000
 Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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 Mendoza and Payaguay.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up 800,000
 Reserve fund 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
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Draws on its Head Office in London.
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transmits every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million francs).

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

(Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.)
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
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 (Union Bank of London, Limited,
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 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25000, 5 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811

Profits in suspense. . Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
 London & County Banking Co., Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., PARIS.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Banque de Portugal, LISBON.

Opeas accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transmits every

description of banking business.

From Chambers Journal, June 1st.

THE BICHO GAME.

Throughout nearly all the states of Brazil the Bicho Game is at present rampant. The game is a comparatively new form of gambling, and it is no exaggeration to say that you can hardly move a yard without hearing of it. The object of its fascination is the fact that, being a sort of opposition to the regular lotteries, the game is unlawful, and agents selling tickets are constantly arrested. The system depends on the daily state-protected lottery in Rio de Janeiro, and is very simple, enabling the lazzaroni who cannot read or write to gamble with those who can. The idea is as follows: The numbers from 1 to 20 are divided into twenty-five groups of four two figure groups. Each of the twenty-five groups has a name; the English equivalent is inserted by the writer:

1. Avestruz	2. Ostrich	3. 01 02 03 04
4. Aguia	5. Eagle	6. 05 06 07 08
7. Bittor	8. Donkey	9. 09 10 11 12
10. Bocheleta	11. Butterfly	12. 13 14 15 16
13. Canario	14. Dog	15. 17 18 19 20
16. Cabra	17. Nanny goat	18. 21 22 23 24
19. Camello	20. Sheep	21. 25 26 27 28
22. Cabello	23. Camel	24. 29 30 31 32
33. Cobra	34. Snake	35. 33 34 35 36
37. Coelho	38. Rabbit	39. 37 38 39 40
41. Cavallio	42. Horse	43. 41 42 43 44
45. Elephante	46. Elephant	47. 45 46 47 48
49. Gato	50. Cat	51. 49 50 51 52
53. Jacaré	54. Crocodile	55. 53 54 55 56
57. Leão	58. Lion	59. 57 58 59 60
61. Macaco	62. Monkey	63. 61 62 63 64
65. Porco	66. Pig	67. 65 66 67 68
69. Pavão	70. Peacock	71. 69 70 71 72
73. Peril	74. Turkey	75. 73 74 75 76
77. Tomoi	78. Bull	79. 77 78 79 80
81. Tigre	82. Tiger	83. 81 82 83 84
85. Urso	86. Bear	87. 85 86 87 88
89. Veado	90. Deer	91. 89 90 91 92
93. Vacca	94. Cow	95. 93 94 95 96

The last two figures of the first prize in the Rio daily lottery decides what Bicho has won. Say the first prize at Rio falls to No. 64,083; then the Bicho is "Touro," or group No. 21. The bankers give you twenty to one against any group. The odds at first glance appear to be in favour of the bank; and as a matter of fact the bankers make a lot of money. There is one drawback to the unlimited success on the bankers' side: there is no limit to the stakes; so, if a person begins betting with a very small sum, he can continue betting until the particular group he chooses turns up. Of course he must continue to bet on the same group every day, and after nineteen days must increase his stake. If the group comes up within nineteen days he loses nothing or gains according to the time he has been betting.

Some of the Bichos do not come out for months—the "Peacock" did not come up once for nearly five months; and a small calculation will prove that a long purse is necessary very often. The "Jacaré," on the other hand, comes up frequently, and often appears two days running. The popularity of this kind of gambling is almost incredible. From the highest to the lowest, a large majority buy tickets every day.

The people of Brazil are superstitious; and well-educated people will back "coincidences." I have known cases of people who have given the current group day after day; two cases I know personally. Strange to say, in both these cases the prophets were given money "for luck" by people who backed their tips, and invariably lost it. A good dreamer will often dream the right group; but I fear the wrong groups dream of are not talked about. There are many strange stories of winnings and losses. Not very long ago a sorrowful

family had assembled to bid farewell to a dying old man. It is stated seriously that he told every one present to buy "Jacaré" at once. He died almost immediately after, and it is a fact that Group 15 came up that day. A young fellow came to town very excited one morning. He had dreamt that he saw a donkey walking along the roof of his house. The "Cat" came up that day, and he lost heavily over the "Donkey"; but he told every one he met that he was the donkey not to have known that the "Cat" was almost the only Bicho on the list that could walk along a roof.

The whole affair is, of course, very denaturalising; but the government has been unable to cope with the evil. Agents meet you at street corners, and all the small general stores sell tickets. The bankers give a commission of from ten to fifteen per cent. to their agents; and the money is so easily earned that it is almost hopeless to try to put an end to the game. In some cases it is said that bribery will ensure the safety of a banker; and undoubtedly a lot of bribery goes on in connection with the game. If a banker oversteps his limit and cannot pay up he merely runs away, and the backers are left with nothing. This is by no means a rare occurrence. Theft and dishonesty are on the increase amongst the lower classes, and are said to be due entirely to the gambling fever.

To draw at a distance from Rio the result is telegraphed as soon as known; and about the time the telegram is expected a crowd of agents collect in the streets outside the cable offices. In one town I have seen the approaches to the telegraph office cleared by police, who had to be summoned to get rid of the obstruction. Every one hastens to learn the result, and in a very short time the news spreads by word of mouth and telephone all over the town. At nearly every railway station on the different railways, agents arrive to receive telegrams containing the result or to try to find out what it is. The evening trains from town are besieged by country people, especially small boys, to hear the correct result.

The Bicho Game seems to have taken hold of the people as the "rain-gambling" did in India, and I doubt if it will ever be stamped out. In Brazil there is one lottery every day, excepting Sundays and holidays. Often there are two lotteries on the same day; and in most towns the races take place on Sundays and holidays. Gambling goes on in every form; and the entrance-tickets to the races are often numbered, and a lottery drawn during the afternoon for the people who have purchased them. With such a state of things going on every day, and all day long, the government will have a big task if they try seriously to stop the Bicho Game. Almost daily you may hear excited unparrelling over the group that is "certain to come up," and the reasons are invariably given why the "Cat" or the "Elephant" must come up that day. These reasons, although of course, childish and absurd, are debated solely by people who should know better. An Englishman one day backed the "Vaca" because he had awakened in the morning to find he had kicked off all his bedclothes, and so thought "Uso" would win. The group that came up was "Uso," and he still declares that he got the tip to back the "Bear," but did not read it rightly.

CRICKET.

STATE OF S. PAULO VS. STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Perfect weather prevailed on Saturday and Sunday the 24th and 25th June, when the Rio team met the State of S. Paulo team on the pretty ground of the Santos Athletic Club at José Menino.

It cannot be regarded as satisfactory to everyone that the game was concluded, and there is no doubt that the better team won. The Rio men arrived in Santos early on Friday morning, and after breakfast were taken to the ground where net practice was indulged in during the afternoon, thus giving the men a chance of getting used to the light and pace of the ground. The Santos ground is much faster, we are informed, than the association ground at Icarahy.

The game commenced at 10.15 a.m. on Saturday, Jackson (Rio) who won the toss from Richards went into bat first, taking as his partner E. V. Morrissey. The start was sensational. Barber opened the bowling from the beach end. The first ball Jackson played and the second he made a kind of half stroke at and lifted it right into Bungos' hands at long on. To the surprise of everybody, Bungos dropped it, but fiddling the ball quickly returned it to Barber who failing to gather it properly missed a chance of running Jackson out, and a single was scored. The remainder of the over was uneventful by Morrissey, two runs being added. Whentley was the bowler at the bottom end, and off his second ball Jackson gave another chance in the slips, but Barber failed to bring off a difficult catch. Jackson now took full advantage of the lives that had been given him and scored freely, which brought about a double change in the bowling, Tracey replacing Barber and Unwin taking Whentley's place. The change soon proved successful as Unwin clean bowled Jackson, the score being 39, of which Jackson had made 27. R. Robinson joined Morrissey but did not remain long, he being bowled by Unwin with a 4 to his credit. E. B. Morrissey now joined his cousin and the stand of the day was made. Richards tried several changes in the bowling but without success, and the runs began to mount up, the century being registered at 12 o'clock. Finally with 129 on the board Stock succeeded in bowling E. Morrissey off his pads; he had made 30 by very sound

cricket and only gave one chance just shortly before his dismissal. Reeves joined R. Morrissey and the rate of scoring slowed down. Reeves did not look at all comfortable with the bowling. With his score at 57, R. Morrissey was caught by Unwin off Stock at long on, 4 for 136. R. Morrissey's innings was a most valuable one for his side, he gave two or three difficult chances, but apart from these his batting was perfect and delightful to watch. Dickson now came in but did not remain long, being clean bowled by Keelman without any addition to the score. The next man was C. Robinson. One or two runs were made and Reeves hit a ball from Keelman hard to the leg, and Stock brought off a magnificent catch, 6 for 137. J. Mawson was the next man and he and Mawson played very steadily, several changes being tried in the bowling and Richards himself went on. From the first ball of his over Wheatley caught Mawson at point, and the second ball cleaned bowled Roberts. Ginnis in the meantime was batting very well. Lomas, the last man, was neatly stumped and the innings closed for 192, with Ginnis not out 20.

After a short interval, during which both teams were photographed, Unwin and Miller went in and opened the batting for S. Paulo. With the score at 14 Unwin was out 1 b. w. Jackson being the bowler. Wheatley followed but only to share the same fate as Unwin, 2 for 14. Burgos was the next man and he and Miller both played carefully but neither of them appeared to be at home with Jackson's deliveries. Burgos landed out at a breaking ball from Jackson and skied it, but R. Morrissey failed to hold an easy catch. However it did not make much difference as he was caught almost immediately after by Lomas off the same bowler. Tracey came next and was promptly bowled without scoring. Cross lost Miller stumped six runs later, and half the wickets were down and only 45 runs scored. Things looked very bad for the Paulistas. Stock joined Cross, but the latter after scoring ten in quick time was sniped at the wickets by Reeves. Keelman and Stock now played out time. The game was resumed shortly after 10 a.m. on Sunday. The weather was hot but fine. Stock and Keelman took their places at the wickets with Jackson and R. Morrissey bowling. Stock was soon out beaten by a fast "Yorker" from R. Morrissey, not having added anything to his overnight score. Richards was next and he and Keelman added 30 when Keelman was completely beaten by Jackson and clean bowled. Six runs later Richards left, caught. Barber made 6 and the innings closed for 88—a very poor total indeed.

The Paulistas naturally had to follow on being 104 runs behind. Unwin and Stock opened this time and both shaped very well. Stock especially. Runs came quickly and it looked as if a big score would be made. At 32 Unwin lost his wicket and Miller joined Stock. Stock continued to bat very well but he soon lost Miller who was caught at deep square leg off Jackson 2 for 49. Burgos and Stock carried the score to 67 for three when Stock in trying to glance Jackson to the leg misjudged the ball and was caught at mid-wicket. Stock certainly played a splendid innings and deserves great credit for his plucky display, his being the best innings on the Paulistas side. Burgos made 23, but in rushing out to hit Robinson was bowled. Rule left shortly after and Wheatley again lost his wicket without scoring being for the second time in the match out 1 b. w. Richards played very carefully, but Cross after hitting a four, spooned one gently into Roberts' hands and had to retire. Barber was bowled and Keelman caught. Tracey, the last man, only added one. The second effort of the State of S. Paulo team only produced 104 runs. Thus the Rio men required but one run to win, which they got from a leg bye in the first over of their second innings.

There is no doubt the Rio men outplayed the Paulistas. With the exception of Stock not one of the men played Jackson with any confidence. The fielding was about equal, catches being missed on both sides, although C. Robinson (Rio) and Stock (Santos) were notable exceptions.

A great number of visitors witnessed the match on both days and the ground presented a very pretty aspect, the bright and pretty costumes of the ladies adding considerably to the effect.

On Saturday Mrs. David Ellis assisted by her charming daughters, and on Sunday Mrs. S. Simonsen very generously provided the tea and cake which were very greatly appreciated by both players and spectators.

The thanks of the club are due to the several ladies who have by their kindness in providing tea and cake on match days added very much to its popularity.

Below are the scores and bowling analysis.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.	
E. V. Morrissey, b. Stock	40
N. W. Jackson, b. Unwin	27
R. H. Robinson, b. do	4
R. Morrissey, ct. Unwin, b. Stock	57
H. J. Reeves, ct. Stock, b. Keelman	1
W. B. Dickson, b. Keelman	1
C. L. Robinson, b. Unwin	3
J. B. Mawson, ct. Wheatley, b. Richards	27
W. T. Ginnis, not out	20
E. A. H. Roberts, b. Richards	3
G. H. Lomas, st. Cross, b. Richards	0
Extras	10
Total	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	Maiden overs	No. balls	Wide balls	Total runs	Wickets
Barber	3	—	—	36	0
Wheatley	—	—	—	16	0
Unwin	5	—	—	34	3
Tracey	1	1	—	21	0
Burgos	2	—	—	19	0
Miller	—	—	—	14	0
Stock	4	—	2	23	2
Keelman	7	—	—	10	2
Richards	1	—	—	6	3
Rule	—	—	—	3	—

STATE OF S. PAULO.

1st innings.	
C. Miller, ct. Reeves, b. Ginnis	19
G. H. Unwin, 1 b. w. Jackson	3
H. L. Wheatley, do	0
A. M. Burgos, ct. Lomas, b. Jackson	11
T. Tracey, b. Jackson	0
J. A. Cross, ct. Reeves, b. Ginnis	10
C. L. Stock, b. R. Morrissey	5
A. Keelman, b. Jackson	19
A. Richards, ct. Mawson, b. R. Robinson	4
H. E. Barber, b. Jackson	6
W. F. Rule, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	Maiden overs	No. balls	Wide balls	Total runs	Wickets
Jackson	6	—	—	44	6
R. Robinson	7	—	—	14	1
Ginnis	1	—	—	7	2
Dickson	—	—	2	2	0
R. Morrissey	3	—	—	10	1

2nd innings.

C. Miller, ct. R. Robinson, b. Jackson	10
G. H. Unwin, ct. Roberts, b. do	23
H. L. Wheatley, 1 b. w. R. Robinson	0
A. M. Burgos, b. R. Robinson	23
F. Tracey, b. Jackson	1
J. A. Cross, ct. Roberts, b. Jackson	4
C. L. Stock, ct. do b. do	20
A. Keelman, ct. R. Morrissey, b. Jackson	2
A. Richards, not out	8
H. E. Barber, b. Jackson	4
W. F. Rule, b. do	3
Extras	6
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	Maiden overs	No. balls	Wide balls	Total runs	Wickets
R. Robinson	4	—	—	32	2
Ginnis	3	—	—	10	1
R. Morrissey	4	—	1	19	1
N. Jackson	4	—	—	37	7

THE SANTOS «CINDERELLA»

On Saturday evening 24th inst. took place at the Grand Hotel José Medina a splendidly attended «Cinderella» in honor of the Rio visitors. The grand saloon and entrance hall were tastefully decorated with flags of all nations, the noble veranda and terrace being adorned and illuminated with rows of Chinese lanterns. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock. It was carried out with enthusiastic vigor until an hour past midnight, honored also by the attendance of families from São Paulo. It is needless to say this act, together with the following gentlemen acting as «stewards», viz. Messrs. Webb, Coleborn, Unwin, Stock and Martin Maddock, the dance passed off with every success. The buffet was *chic* and also had its admirers among the non-dancing community, and the light refreshments under the care of the courteous manager, Sr. Hermiano, were well patronised and enjoyed. The ladies lent a graceful charm to the success of the evening, being being nearly all dancers, the swallows being conspicuous by its absence. The following were the guests of the evening: Mr. D. Ellis and the Misses Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Hammill, Mr. and Mrs. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. Freire, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Sebastião de Barros and family, Mr. and Mrs. Helvig and Messrs. Keelman, Fairchild, Carré, Wheatley, Lima, E. Greene, H. P. Smith, Kiel, Tomlinson, Harding, Francis, W. Mark (H. B. M. Consul), Gomes, Dias, F. Stewart, T. Evans, Knowles, Wessling, Heyland, F. W. Gepp, Pardow, Greenland, Kaufman, Hunter, Simon, Barham, Tracey, Lloyd, Edwards, Gepp, A. Lewis, Youle, and many others; and from São Paulo: Mr. and Mrs. Ffode, Mr. Ffode junr. and the Misses Ffode, Miss Lees, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Harrison, and Messrs. Knight, Turnley, Comber, Creigh, Wood, etc., etc.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has for many years been the apostle of protection for national industries in the United States because it protects the American laborer and gives him better wages. And the American laborer really believed it, except when there happened to be a cut in wages after election. Mr. Carnegie has now sold out his interest in his philanthropic protection iron industries, and will receive \$175,000,000 for it. It pays to be philanthropic in this poor sinful world.

To such an extent has the utilisation of by-products been carried in the stockyards of Chicago that now the only waste in a steer is the gastric juice, and what was formerly the waste is now worth more than the meat. As a result of this care and economy, the financial returns from a steer, as estimated by one in the business and quoted by the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, are:—From the meat and compounds of meat, \$40; from the hide, hair, horns, and hoofs, \$25; from the fats, blood, sinews, and bones, \$15; from all other waste, \$15; or \$55 received from the by-products.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SCHOOL

ALAMEDA DOS ANDRADAS, N. 23
S. PAULO.

The new term will begin on the 5th July, the matriculation of new scholars taking place daily from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Attached to the school is an *internato* under the charge of Mrs. Doherty, whose English school has been of the highest value.

For the coming term have been engaged competent teachers of science and languages, as also for the primary instruction: the object being to give to English-speaking children all the advantages of an English education.

S. Paulo, 24th June, 1899.

C. W. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Unanipier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASLEY & Co., 120, Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress.

MISS LAYONA GINNIS,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 115.

Hotels.

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GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convenience and summer guests.

The hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serro* and vice versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

"Monteiro Fr. & Co., 38, "Viz. Ipanema.

"Santos & Niemeyer, 6, "da Alameda.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best & a quality price moderate.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottages)

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for the purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresia, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresia hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIVIAN SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with all the improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

As supplied to
Her Majesty the
Queen of England.

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Makes Children Thrive.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JUNE 26.—The government has made a contract with Dr. Dreyfus to go to Mexico and try there his serum against yellow fever, giving a report of the result.

A large syndicate of English capitalists has been formed in Vera Cruz to exploit the meat trade.

News has been received in New York that the British naval screw sloop *Buzzard* has had a collision with an iceberg and suffered serious damages.

The morning papers say that 65,000 men should be the force that General Otis will require to suppress the Tagalo rebellion.

The liberation of the Spanish and American prisoners in the power of the Tagalos is not making any progress, but General Otis is doing his best to comply with the instructions received in this respect from Washington.

JUNE 27.—General Otis advised the government that the majority of his troops are in an exhausted condition, and that 12 per cent of them are suffering from fever.

The Tagalos are concentrated in force at Panayanga in the south of the archipelago.

News has arrived of the American steamship *Patience* having been burnt at sea. Her crew were all saved. (She was a little vessel of 899 tons, chiefly engaged in the coasting trade.)

JUNE 28.—Owing to the great scarcity of iron in the market, several American ironmasters have sent ships to Spain to obtain supplies.

The finance minister of Haiti has arrived in New York on purpose to raise a loan.

Some 5,000 volunteers are awaiting orders to proceed in the Philippines. They are to be paid three months pay in advance immediately they leave San Francisco.

Spain.

JUNE 26.—The Queen-regent to-day signed a decree abolishing the prisons at Montjuich in which the anarchist prisoners were ill-treated. This ordinance has created a good impression throughout the country.

All the shops in Madrid closed their doors at 11 a. m. to-day as a protest against the new duties levied by the government. There was no disturbance until 5 p. m. when the people created slight riots by going through the streets and smashing a lottery-office window which had not followed the general rule. The government took energetic measures to prevent riots. Several other cities followed the example of Madrid.

JUNE 27.—The discontent throughout Spain at the new taxes levied by the government is general, and in Madrid, Burgos, Logroño and other places serious disturbances have taken place. In Madrid, the prime minister was mobbed early in the evening, and from his place in the Cortes he announced that if the disturbances did not cease the government would declare all Spain under a state of siege. The principal riots have taken place in Saragossa where the general commanding the troops was wounded by the crowd, and ordered his men to fire, when one man was killed and two seriously wounded.

Sr. Montero Rios defended his action on the peace commission in Paris with considerable warmth in the senate, and suggested the appointment of consuls to all the old Spanish colonies lost in the war, as a saving measure.

JUNE 28.—The disturbances in Saragossa have practically ceased, and the town is gradually resuming its normal quiet. Sr. Silveira has warmly defended the policy of the budget which give rise to the agitations throughout Spain, declaring that Spain is perfectly solvent, and in a much better financial position than many other countries. It is determined to repress all disorders and refuses to believe with Sr. Romero that the present outbreak menaces the throne of the young king.

France.

JUNE 26.—M. Waldeck Rousseau stated in the chamber of deputies that the policy of the government for the moment was to put an end to the agitations that were convulsing the country, by the most determined energy without distinction of classes. A violent discussion ensued, but the chamber voted approval of the prime minister by 263 votes against 237, which occasioned prolonged applause.

Ex-Judge Bernapierre has published an article in the *Echo de Paris* threatening to make sensational and compromising revelations in case the government uses rigorous measures against him personally.

A socialist meeting in support of the government was held in Brest to-day, and attended by over 6,000 people. The speeches on the revision of the Dreyfus case were of the most enthusiastic description, but there was no breach of the peace.

JUNE 27.—Telegrams from Brest say that the anarchist Broncheimeux with 500 companions made a noisy manifestation in favor of Dreyfus which had to be dispersed by the police, who used several arrests.

A riot broke out in the important tin mines of Kolisin in China, when the mob attacked the custom-house and the French consulate which they completely sacked. The foreign residents prepared to defend their houses, but were not assaulted.

A duel has been arranged between two deputies, Lucien Millevoye and Henry Maurice Berteaux, on account of words exchanged between them in the chamber.

JUNE 28.—The cruiser *Stax* has arrived at Brest with Capt. Dreyfus on board. The

greatest care was used to prevent any communications from the shore.

The duel between MM. Berteaux and Millevoye came off to-day, when the former was wounded in the right cheek. The fight being stopped, the combatants made mutual excuses and shook hands.

The new court-martial to re-try the Dreyfus case has been appointed and will be under the presidency of Col. Janart, of the engineers. Mme. Dreyfus will be present during the trial of her husband.

Great Britain.

JUNE 26.—The house of lords has thrown out the bill to legalise the eligibility of women to act as municipal councillors.

JUNE 27.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in Birmingham said that Great Britain was not attempting to overthrow the Transvaal republic, but he hoped the demands of the uitlanders would be granted by peaceful means without resorting to war.

The women's international congress was opened in London to-day. The first resolution passed was one of adherence to the principles on which the disarmament conference was based.

JUNE 28.—From official reports, it is asserted that President Kruger has informed the British agent in Pretoria that he intends to make all the franchise concessions demanded by Sir A. Milner. (Our readers may be glad to know what those concessions on the franchise question are, so we give the bases. If newcomers, they are to have naturalisation at once and franchise after five years. If old residents, naturalisation and the franchise after five years dating from the time of residence.

President Kruger at Bloemfontein wanted newcomers to have two years before naturalisation and after five other years residence they would be entitled to the franchise. If of nine years standing, foreigners could get the franchise in two years, and if of two years in five years. The curious point in the controversy is that in England both newcomers and old residents not naturalised have to wait from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 years to become citizens. The difference is, therefore, insufficient to justify an international quarrel, although the foreigner in England does not contribute to the national wealth in the same proportion that the Transvaal uitlanders do.)

The *Times* publishes a telegram from the Hague saying that the first section of the disarmament conference has rejected the proposal to suspend further armament for five years. It is stated that the Russian government has sent orders to the United States for artillery to the value of four millions sterling. (What a sarcasm on the Czar's peace conference.) The *St. James's Gazette* says that the Transvaal is negotiating in the United States for a fleet of cruisers to be utilised in case of a war with Great Britain. (Count Paul is a Boer, but the author of that telegram is a different kind of Boer.)

A royal engineer company has been ordered to the Cape to take service on the railway systems there.

THE SANTOS "SMOKER."

On Sunday evening, June 25, a smoking concert, in honor of the visitors, was held at the José Menino Hotel under the auspices of the Santos Athletic Club, Mr. John Arthur Cross (the Santos veteran) being in the chair.

We cannot give the programme in full, as it would require too much space. Suffice it to say that all the items were well rendered and met with most enthusiastic receptions. The most cordial and good fellowship reigned throughout the evening amongst "Fluminenses," "Paulistas" and "Santistas" alike.

Half-way through Mr. Colbourne, who has done so much for the Santos Club, rose to toast the visitors. This he did in the happiest of terms and, whilst congratulating his own club on at last being able to receive a team of the State of Rio on its own ground, he said that the pride of the "Santistas" was not lessened by the defeat, which the São Paulo State had received that day, and he felt sure no one could say that the Rio team did not fully deserve their fine victory. He concluded by calling on those present to drink to the health of the Rio team, which was accorded with musical honours and three cheers. Mr. Jackson, on rising to reply, met with a big ovation and, after expressing thanks in the kindest of words, called upon his men to return the toast, which was rendered in such a way as to shew that, although they were few in number, they were determined that their musical honours should not suffer thereby.

After this the concert continued merrily until a late hour, when the chairman, in a suitable speech, called upon the meeting to thank the pianist, Mr. Rudolf Puchelcher, for his skilful and inspiring efforts. The call was responded to with great gusto. Mr. Wheatley, with a forcible and characteristic speech, proposed the health of the chairman, and the company's "He's a jolly good fellow" proved a w/out of appreciation. Mr. Cross, expressing his thanks, declared the "smoker," in his opinion, a great success, and every one seemed to agree with him.

BASEBALL IN S. PAULO.

A second game of baseball was played on the 29th ult. at the club grounds between sides chosen from members of the S. P. A. C. captained by Messrs Walker and Baumgardner respectively, resulting in a victory for the latter nine by the close score of 15-14. The game was enlivened by many sharp plays, although the score is yet far too large

for a five innings game and runs were piled up more through errors in throwing, the batting being chiefly in the "in fields" with the exception of a couple of very pretty drives for home runs. King played good ball, while Dunlop in the pitcher's box performed efficient service. Voris the misanthropic played everything, and everything seemed to come his way. Randall was steady as usual at catching, and Walker was the "Casey" of the day, sending in 3 men by his heavy drive out centre-field for a homer. On the opposing side Fairchild kept his reputation as a first baseman, and Miller as pitcher and Goodier as shortstop played excellent ball.

The club possesses many "old timers" who have grown up on the ball field, and as they settle more to their old game it is expected that really good sport in this line will be offered with the combined interest of the Americans and English to help it on.

The grounds were bright with the presence of many ladies who were greatly interested even if they did not understand it all, while the men of the two colonies turned out bravely. The game has evidently come to stay in São Paulo, as we hear the club has received a challenge from the "American Dentists". It is thought the match will come off on the 9th inst., when a close battle is expected.

The scores on the 29th were as follows:

DR. BAUMGARDNER'S NINE	
Fairchild, 1 B.....	1 1 1
Shaw, 3 B.....	1 1 1
Baumgardner, L. P.....	1 1 1
Miller, P.....	1 1 1
Goodier, S. S.....	1 1 1
Harvey, C.....	1 2 1
Pretymann, 2 B.....	1 1 1
Jeffrey, R. P.....	1 1 1
Sparks, C. P.....	1 1 1
Total.....	1 2 4 4 4

MR. WALKER'S NINE	
King, S. S.....	2 1 1
Dunlop, P.....	1 2 2
Voris, C.....	1 2 2
Walker, 1 B.....	1 1 1
Unwin, 3 B.....	1 1 1
Gray, R. P.....	1 1 1
Robbins, C. P.....	1 1 1
Remball, 2 B and C.....	1 1 1
Brown, L. P.....	1 1 1
Total.....	2 1 10 1

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

INTERNATIONAL P. C. v. S. PAULO A. C.

A short time ago the S. P. A. C. was surprised at receiving a challenge to a game from a new club just started, called the International P. C. The fixture duly came off on the 29th ult., after the baseball game.

At about 4.15 p. m. Milles kicked off for the club, and after a little even play the club forwards began to press the attack home, and for some time play was confined to the International quarters; when Johns, making a fine pass to Milles, enabled him to score the only goal. Kicking off again, the Internationals started off with a rush, evidently intending to force the game and equalise, but the home defence was too good, Taylor at back especially. Soon after the referee's whistle sounded half time, and the rush changed to the drinks.

On restarting, the Internationals pressed all the time, and the Club forwards could only manage an occasional incursion into their opponents' territory, the play being nearly all the time in the club's half. However, goal defence by the backs, and Blacklock in goal, managed to keep them at bay, and the game ended in a win by goal to 0 in favor of the S. P. A. C., although playing 1 half-back short.

We think the club got a better game than was expected, and shall look forward with interest to a return match.

S. P. A. C.

Goal.—Blacklock.
Full backs.—Taylor Webster.
Half backs.—Unwin, Johns.
Forwards.—King, Sparks, Milles, Jeffrey, Goodies.

INTERNATIONALS.

Goal.—Brasche.
Backs.—C. Holland, R. Van Orlen.
Half-backs.—Villa-Real, Alberto, E. Ey.
Forwards.—Krischke, Holland, Nobiling, Edwards, Robottono.

MORRO VELHO v. RIO

This match was played at Morro Velho on the 24th ult., and resulted in a decided victory for the home team. The scores were as follows:

MORRO VELHO	
1st innings	
H. Gent, c. Ridgeway, b. Manners.....	16
S. Turner, run out.....	1
A. M. Jones, run out.....	17
I. Stephen, 1 b. w. b. Manners.....	0
E. J. Jones, b. Manners.....	6
R. Holman, c. Clark b. Ridgeway.....	5
T. Tarling, b. Ridgeway.....	0
J. Drew, b. Manners.....	0
J. Holman, run out.....	7
T. Albertson, run out.....	0
T. P. Gill, c. Harrison, b. Manner.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	61

RIO	
1st innings	
Ridgeway, b. Gill.....	2
King, b. Tarling.....	1
Manners, c. Gill b. Tarling.....	3
Murray, b. Gill.....	0
Harrison, b. Gill.....	0
Hancock, stumped.....	0
Swanwick, b. Gill.....	0
Stacey, stumped.....	0
Lefebvre, b. Tarling.....	0
Clark, b. Gill.....	0
Sefum, not out.....	0
Extras.....	3
Total.....	14

MORRO VELHO	
2nd innings	
H. Gent, b. King.....	8
S. Turner, b. King.....	1
A. M. Jones, c. b. Manners.....	6
J. Stephens, b. Murray.....	0
E. J. Jones, not out.....	17
R. Holman, b. Ridgeway.....	23
T. Tarling, b. Ridgeway.....	0
J. Drew, run out.....	3
J. Holman, not out.....	8
T. Albertson, did not.....	—
T. P. Gill, did not bat.....	6
Extras.....	—
Total.....	72

BASEBALL.

AMERICANS v. S. P. A. C. A.

The first of the series of baseball games which are to be played between the Americans and the picked men from the Rio Cricket & Athletic Association took place on the 29th ult. at the grounds of the latter.

This being the first game of baseball played in Rio this year, the animation displayed by the members and their friends in getting out to see it, was much more than was really expected. Both sides were very well taken care of, but all lacked training. The honors were carried off in batting by Mr. O. R. Taves, who made a three batters; this was on the side of the Rio Cricket & Athletic Association.

For the Americans the honors were divided between Messrs. Dellafield, Lowrie, Johnson and Shaw, who all made two base hits. The playing of Messrs. Whyte and Jackson was one of the events of the day, as their positions were the hardest on the in-field, and were most thoroughly taken care of notwithstanding the fact that they were somewhat new to the rules of the game.

The battery for Rio composed of Messrs. J. N. Taves and E. P. Taves did some very good work in the 3rd, 4th, 7th and 9th innings, while on the side of the Americans Messrs. Dawson and Sullivan, who composed the battery, did their best work in the 3th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

The large scores were made in the first few innings, before the men got warmed up to the game. After that the game was better than most could have expected. Of course the scorer, Mr. J. B. Orr, did not adhere to strict scoring rules in keeping the tally of this game, as to errors, as many of our friends would find themselves at a disadvantage. With a little more practice on the part of the members of the club, the strict game will be played.

Play commenced at 2 p. m., and lasted until 4.25 p. m., the whole 9 innings having been played out. The score was as follows:

AMERICANS.

	2 runs	3 outs
Erhardt, R. F.....	2	4
Shaw, 3rd base.....	3	4
Dawson, P.....	3	3
Sullivan, C.....	4	2
Mitchell, S. S.....	3	1
Johnson, 1st base.....	1	3
Hentz, L. F.....	1	5
Lowrie, 2nd base.....	2	3
Dellafield, C. F.....	3	3
Totals.....	21	27

R. C. A. A.

	3 runs	3 outs
Whyte, S. S.....	3	2
Rolls, 3rd base.....	3	3
Routh, J. F.....	0	4
O. R. Taves, 1st base.....	2	3
Jackson, C. F.....	3	3
Tyler, 2nd base.....	1	5
J. N. Taves, C.....	4	1
E. P. Taves, P.....	2	3
Blake, R. F.....	1	5
Totals.....	19	27

The only base hit was by O. R. Taves, but 2 base hits were made once each by J. N. Taves, Dellafield, Lowrie, Johnson and Shaw. The umpire was Mr. M. J. Guerin who gave entire satisfaction.

S. P. A. C. v. S. A. C.

The return match between Santos and São Paulo came off on the S. Paulo grounds on Sunday the 2nd inst. It will be remembered that when the two teams met in Santos, on the 13th and 14th May, to play the first match, the finest cricket ever seen there was displayed, and Miller made a century and six for the winning S. Paulo team. Thanks to the thoughtfulness of Mr. P. W. Crewe, who telegraphed the news, we are able to announce this week that S. Paulo again won in the return match. The scores were Santos 150, and S. Paulo 159 for seven wickets. Next week we hope to be able to give details.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURRUX, Editor and Proprietor

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ATTENTION can not be called too forcibly to the measure now before congress authorizing the expenditure on repairs of all economies in the navy department. The word of the President has been pledged over and over again that economies shall be made, and that their proceeds shall be used to improve the financial state of the country. Other promises of the same tenor have been repeated in the press and by the supporters of the government. In fact, the pledge could not be stronger were it reduced to documentary form and formally signed. If now these economies are to be dissipated in military expenditures, if they are to be diverted to other purposes than that of improving the financial situation, a very serious breach of faith will be committed, and the credit of the country will suffer a blow from which it will not recover in many years. A nation can meet a heavy reverse and recover from it, but when it deliberately breaks its pledges and deceives its friends, it suffers a reverse from which recovery is extremely difficult. It should be remembered that Brazil was exceptionally well treated last year by her foreign creditors, and the terms arranged show that they still repose great confidence in the good faith and resources of the country. It will be good policy, in our opinion, to carefully preserve that confidence, for Brazil is sure to want it again in the not distant future. With good will and patriotism and intelligent management, all the difficulties of the present moment can easily be solved, and the country once more be made prosperous and progressive. But to do this, these existing obligations must be faithfully met. Ships, arsenals, guns, battalions, powder factories—all these can easily wait. They are not necessary to our happiness. Let us minister to our needs first, and then, if at all, to our vanities.

THE event which to-day's anniversary commemorates, may be said to possess a world-wide interest, for it clearly defined the issues at stake between a people capable of self-government and a hereditary ruler determined to have his own will. The declaration of independence by the thirteen sparsely-populated English colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America was a protest against unjust taxation and the arbitrary exercise of royal authority. History shows that at the beginning of the struggle the idea of independence was entertained by only a very few colonists, the great majority believing that their victory would lead to nothing more than the repeal of obnoxious taxes and navigation laws. But as the struggle went on, passions deepened and the feeling gained ground that nothing short of separation would be acceptable. And the common testimony of thinking men to-day is that the colonists were right and the mother country was wrong. And the great result of the contest was, not so much that the American colonies should found

a republic, but that the people should decide for themselves on matters affecting their material interests and happiness. The example and its results thus furnished are of vital importance to the whole world, and it is fitting therefore that the people of every nation and every clime should look upon the Fourth of July as the harbinger of popular emancipation from oppressive government. And it may be said that nowhere in the world are the principles of the American declaration of independence more cherished than in the mother country itself, where it is now spoken of sometimes as a second magna charta. And in celebrating this anniversary it would be wise to emphasize the principles which underlie the declaration of American independence, rather than their political results, for, after all, we are more concerned with the enjoyment of a rational liberty and the right to determine our own destinies, than we are with the forms and ceremonies of government. The American colonists held that they ought to enjoy the right of managing their own affairs, and this they interpreted to mean that no taxes should be levied upon them without their own permission. This is sound reasoning for every people capable of self-government. The 123 years which have elapsed since the declaration of independence have seen these thirteen colonies grow into a powerful nation extending across the whole continent, with a population of seventy millions and a wealth which has no superior in the whole world. It is much to have accomplished all this, but it is more to have preserved the principles on which the republic was founded. It would now appear that the nation is entering upon a new and perilous phase in its existence, from which the issue is certainly doubtful. An imperialist policy, the assumption of authority over subject races, is not a natural outcome of the principles enunciated in the declaration of independence, nor is it consonant with the institutions of the country. And in our opinion any modification of those institutions to permit imperialism would be a fatal mistake. The encroachments of wealth upon the liberties of the people, is another peril of the hour which can not be ignored. The revolting colonists were a simple and frugal people, and they never dreamed that the time would come when wealth would become a menace to liberty. We can not, perhaps, return to the habits and customs of a people who manufactured homespun and made nails at home, but we can still preserve their integrity and singlemindedness, their hatred of tyranny and caste, their love of liberty, their jealousy of every trespass upon their rights and privileges. And if we do this truly and honestly, there need be no fear for the future. We shall preserve our own liberties, and we shall be guilty of no trespass upon others.

It is curious how a mischievous report can grow, especially when there is a little ill-will to push it along. Last week we reproduced one of the telegrams from the United States in regard to the substitution of the commander of the "Wilmington." When this intelligence was telegraphed to São Paulo, it was stated that Commander Todd would be submitted to court martial "for the incorrect manner and discourtesy shown in his excursion to the upper Amazon, in which he had violated the principles of international law." This is a pretty large addition to the original, and it is also a pretty large draught on the imagination. There was absolutely nothing to warrant such a conclusion either, as nothing has transpired to even give the impression that the United States government meditates any such folly.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Havana by the publication of a fiscal balance sheet for the five months, January to May, which shows a surplus of \$386,000. Such an occurrence has never been known in the history of Cuba. The people have been accustomed to pay their taxes, and their rulers have been accustomed to spend them as they pleased. To expect the publication of a balance-sheet was never dreamed of on either side. The Americans, however, have disregarded all precedents and have made public just how much money they have received, how much paid out, and what the surplus is. And what a revelation that surplus must be! What untold possibilities it must represent. It may not be so dear to the Cuban heart as the *dignidad* involved in the proposition to give up their arms, but still it is a source of

incalculable patriotic gratification. Cuba never before had a surplus, and she never expected one. And now that she has it, what will she do with it? Will she lay it out in sanitary improvements, port works, public roads and schools? Certainly not. She will want an army and navy, a president and congress, forts, arsenals, foreign ministers, protection for national industries, foreign commissions, loans, guaranteed enterprises, and all that. And then we shall have no more balance-sheets published!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 26.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo said that the federal government has permitted the adversaries of the governor of Mato Grosso to arm for the purpose of attacking the state government, but will not permit his friends to arm for the purpose of defending him. Senator Ottonio, in a speech on the navy bill, said that in the ten years from 1889 to 1898, inclusive, the aggregate appropriations voted by congress for the marine department, amounted to 235,888,101\$26, and yet, as is acknowledged in the last report of that department, Brazil, which at one time was the leading naval power of South America, is now without a navy.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the special appropriation of 50,853\$637 for paying salaries of judges, and discussed the bill for redemption and guarantee funds and a resolution for altering the rules. Deputy Irineu Maciel introduced a bill for the payment of operatives dismissed from the navy yard. A bill was introduced by Deputy Augusto Severo for spending on repairs on war vessels the money saved by the marine department in other items of expenditure.

JUNE 27.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Heredia de Sá introduced a bill for readmitting certain operatives dismissed from the navy yard. The special appropriation of 63,000\$ for commemorating the 10th centennial of the discovery of Brazil passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 99 to 36. The chamber discussed the bill on stamp tax discrimination.

JUNE 28.—*Senate*.—The navy bill passed in 2nd discussion. In 2nd discussion the senate voted the following deficiency appropriations: 260,000\$, including 100,000\$ in gold, for the department of foreign affairs; 51,820\$150 for the war department; 1,061\$812 for the department of industry.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill for cancelling indebtedness to the treasury, which had been incurred by army officers killed in the war against the fanatics in Bahia. Deputy Augusto Clementino introduced a bill for the enrolment of marines and for their conscription in the naval service of the country. The stamp tax discrimination bill was voted in 2nd discussion.

JUNE 30.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo accused the general government and the federal troops in Mato Grosso of furnishing arms and ammunition to the insurgents and of preventing the state government and its adherents from obtaining arms for self-defence. He severely censured congress and the press for permitting, without a protest, the consummation of the criminal design of depriving the people of Mato Grosso of their political rights. He was answered by Senator Pires Pereira, who asserted that in the present critical situation of the country the governor of Mato Grosso and his friends are unpromptly engaged in promoting anarchy and in increasing the difficulties with which the President of the republic has to contend.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho made against the government charges similar to those made in the senate by Senator Antonio Azeredo. He said that in order that arms and ammunition might be freely introduced into the state by the insurgents, while those of the state government are excluded, the inspector of customs at Curitiba had been changed. The bill for redemption and guarantee funds was passed in 3rd discussion and sent to the senate. The deficiency appropriation of 21,520\$ for the department of justice and interior was also voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Barbosa Lima opposed the appropriation of 95,946\$911 for settling the claims presented through the legations of Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France and Italy, arising out of the undue collections of taxes on shipping at Pernambuco. He asserted that in Brazil foreigners are better treated than Brazilians.

JULY 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo read a manifesto of Senator Genesio Ponce, dated June 26, advising his friends not to take part in the gubernatorial election in Mato Grosso. The senator, he stated, has been forced to absent himself from Curitiba, and not even the governor of the state knows where he is staying. The senate rejected all the amendments to the navy bill. Special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 313,387\$516, including 100,000\$ in gold, were voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bruno de Andrada introduced a bill exempting national banks that deal in exchange from the deposit of 100,000\$. The bill on the new tax regulations was voted in 3rd discussion.

COFFEE NOTES

Information from Ribeirão Preto published in the Rio papers say the cold weather is doing damage in the coffee plantations. Our São Paulo exchanges contain many notices of the injuries caused by frost in that state on the 17th and 18th ult. At Broths the damage is said to have been great. At Itá the coffee planters state that it was the severest

frost ever known in that municipality, and they are already estimating next year's crop at one half (!) the present crop. At Arraas the damages were not heavy because it was cloudy, but still some injury resulted.

—The *Opinião* of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, says that there will be much coffee lost this year, through not being picked. Many laborers are leaving the plantations, because of the scarcity of money (which we interpret to mean that they do not receive their wages). There are still sufficient for the picking, and the monthly wages paid are 50\$ to 60\$, against 70\$ to 80\$ last year. This cut in wages, in our opinion, can not fail to have an injurious effect on plantation labor, as it represents only eight to ten dollars a month for the harvesting of an important crop.

—In *The Statist* of April 22 we dealt at some length with the fact that, owing to the strides made by Brazil, the production of coffee is proceeding at a much more rapid rate than the consumption. We pointed out that the consumption of coffee could and would be extended if the Brazilians had the enterprise and commercial ability of the tea planters in India. With a view to furnishing the necessary stimulus it is proposed to form an association of producers and dealers in coffee, and of all interested in the welfare of the coffee-producing countries, and our contemporary, the *South American Journal*, has been asked to take the preliminary steps in connection with the formation of such an organization. The objects of the Coffee Association will be to instruct the public as to the merits and best means of preparing coffee, to compile statistics, and to generally promote the interest of the trade.—*The Statist*, June 10.

The second annual general meeting of the São Paulo Coffee Estates Company, Limited, was held in London June 9th. Mr. H. F. Parks presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, which was afterwards carried, expressed regret that the results of the year's working were by no means so satisfactory as the estimates of the agents, based upon the appearance of the plantations in the early days of the crop, had led the directors to expect. The causes which led to the falling off in the crop were the severe drought and the shrinkage in the size of the berry. They expected the total crop to yield 115,000 arrobas, and it only yielded 87,000 arrobas, and, added to that, the price of coffee had fallen during the year. At the time the interim dividend was paid the directors had every reason to believe, in view of the estimates as to the amount of crop then being gathered, that the results for the year would amply justify the distribution. The news of the unexpected shrinkage in the yield was not received until shortly afterwards. The directors were unable to acquit the manager of blameworthy delay, and, after serious consideration, they came to the conclusion that it was in the interest of the company to make a change. They had therefore appointed Mr. Lufit as manager. That gentleman had had a large experience in coffee planting in Brazil. The estates were in admirable order, and he believed the preference dividend of 7 per cent. would be paid at no distant date.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Telegrams from Assunção of the 28th ult. state that the city of Cuyabá is besieged by a force of 3,500 revolutionists.

—A bad epidemic of small-pox has been raging at the village of Espírito Santo, state of ditto, but it is now declining.

—In the foranista demonstrations at Ceará on the 29th ult. speeches were made violently attacking ex-President Prudente de Moraes.

—Although a decrease in the yellow fever epidemic at Bahia had been reported, new cases continue to appear every day and the mortality is said to be very high.

—Three passers of counterfeit money were captured in the municipality of Pimhy, Minas Geraes, on the 14th ult. In their possession were found 950 counterfeit 200 notes.

—The state government of Rio Grande do Sul has formally assumed the task of guarding the frontiers and collecting the duties on imports. The arrangement can not fail to cause trouble.

—On the 1st inst. in São Paulo a child of 4 or 5 years of age was bitten and horribly mutilated by a large dog. The child is in a critical condition. The owner tried to prevent the killing of the dog and was arrested.

—On the night of the 14th ult. there was a heavy frost at Curitiba. It is stated that on the following day at 11 o'clock a.m. ice two inches thick was found on a pool near the match factory. Ice two inches thick in one night! It was a frost, surely.

—In Mato Grosso there continue to circulate reports of plots for murdering Senator Genesio Ponce. The latter has telegraphed to Minister Murilho informing him that he holds him personally responsible for any attempt made on his (the senator's) life.

—At Rio Pardo, Rio Grande do Sul, messages were said on the 28th ult. for the soul of Barão de Itoró, who, our readers will remember, was murdered in Santa Catharina in 1894 by soldiers of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The Baron was at that time the officer of the highest rank in the Brazilian army.

—It is reported that some days ago there was a quarrel in S. Paulo between the commander of the police brigade and the commander of the 1st battalion of that force. The latter is stated to have drawn his revolver and threatened the former. The report that he will be relieved of his command. Very naturally!

—The Italian cruiser "Pieramosca" has arrived at Desterro, coming from Buenos Aires.

—According to a telegram from the governor of Mato Grosso documents exist in that state showing that the present revolutionary movement there is part of a general plan for changing various state governments. The scheme of course is preliminary to the next presidential elections when it is proposed to force the Rio Grande dictator on the whole country.

—Telegrams from Natal on the 28th announce the arrival there of Prof. J. C. Branner and party, for the purpose of exploring the reefs of the coast and the Reis Magos fortress. It is amusing to see what jealousy guards these old dismantled fortifications. If a stranger should happen to look curiously at one of them he is at once denounced as a spy and the whole country is in an uproar.

—Of the recent yellow fever outbreak in Juiz de Fora, it is said that the first death occurred April 16 and the last June 22, between which dates 29 deaths from the fever were reported, and 4 of other fevers which might have been yellow fever, or 33 in all. The number of cases reported to the health authorities was only 47, though it is certain that many cases were not reported. The disease was benign in character, which implies a large number of cases.

—The S. Paulo *Diario Popular* of Friday last complains that there had been no quorum in the state assembly since the preceding Monday, to the great prejudice of public interests. And it is proposed to extend the session for another month! This is sheer robbery. If deputies will not attend the sessions, they have no right to draw pay and if they extend these fruitless sessions and take pay for it they are guilty of squandering public funds. There is no escape from such a conclusion.

—At Espírito Santo in Bahia it should be (Punha) on the 4th ult., Pedro Bernardino started out to carry home to his family 3 kilos of sugar and 3 kilos of pork. Pedro was apparently drunk, for somehow he lost the two packages on the road. But he was sensitive as well as drunk, and feeling the disgrace of losing his property, he resolved to put an end to his worthless life. So he took out his knife and slashed himself across the abdomen, which caused his death in a few hours. Perhaps it was the best that Pedro could do under the circumstances.

A curious story is related by the *Commercio de S. Paulo* about the liberties enjoyed by a well-known criminal, Francisco Ambrosio, who is under arrest for an attempted assassination. On the 23rd ult. he was brought to the forum for examination, accompanied by some police soldiers. The examination was postponed, and on his return to prison he and the soldiers went to the Mercado Grand where they dined, then to a shop in Rua 25 de Março, then to Rua Caeetano Pinto, and then to the residence of Ambrosio's mistress in Rua Piratininga, where he spent three quarters of an hour. It was a delightful little *persecutor* for a prisoner, and as it has since transpired that measures had been taken for the criminal's escape in case the examination had been against him, the police soldiers have been placed under arrest for 21 days.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended June 21 have been returned as \$23,685.55 against 44,000 in the preceding year.

—The receipts of the Paulista Co. amounted last year to 24,341,985.83 and the expenses to 19,833,868.75. The company has declared a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent.

—The minister of industry has ordered the payment of 363,138.92 to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira for coal furnished in the month of May to the Central railway.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 30th ult. states that the Companhia de Bando Electrico (Electric Tramway Co.) intended to initiate work on the construction of their lines yesterday.

—The Leopoldina company has been authorized to use the locomotives belonging to the Central de Macaé and Barão de Araruaque only within the limits of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works are now building locomotives at the rate of three a day. Part of their English orders (70 locomotives in all) have been completed and shipped, and work is well advanced on an order for 41 locomotives for India and 71 for China. Of the last named order, 40 were to have been shipped early in June.

—The new contract with the S. Christovão tramway company, which has been signed, provides for the extension of various lines, an increase of 80 trips a day, the cession of the company's rights in the tunnel between Laranjeiras and Rio Comprido, an increase of 30,000 in the annual payment to the municipality and the substitution of electric traction within a specified time under penalty of a fine of 2,000,000.00.

—The traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway during the month of May last amounted to \$8,308.80, as against 68,865.210 in May 1898. This difference in paper of 20 centos is partly neutralized by the rise in exchange, the conversion being made at 7 1/2 per cent, this year against 5 1/2 per cent last year. The expenses for the month were 45,428.331 as against 51,612.096 in the corresponding period of last year. Since the 1st January to the end of May, the net profits have amounted to 10,082,689, which is inferior to the net earnings of the line at the same time last year, when there was a net credit of 157,434,995.

—Something surely should be done with the station agent at the Morte station (S. Paulo) of the Central railway. He apparently thinks he is running a custom house. Complaints are not only made of the delays in inspecting business at that station, but of the discourteous treatment which is accorded to complaining shippers, and of the absurd decisions of the agent. It would seem that the Central has two rates of freight on furniture, — *mobilidade de luxo* (fine) and *mobilidade ordinaria* (common). A gentleman recently complained that he had to pay the first rate on some common piece of furniture because it was varnished, while some really fine pieces of unvarnished rosewood was classed as common.

—Our S. Paulo exchanges give the following particulars regarding the new electric tramway on which construction work began yesterday. The Company is designated the S. Paulo Street Railway, Light and Power Co. The power will be derived from the falls of the Paratyba river, which are at some distance from the city of S. Paulo, and will be equal to 10,000 horse power. The company has a capital equivalent to 35,000,000. The technical management will be in the hands of Americans, Mr. R. C. Brown being in charge of the engineering work.

It is said that five lines will be ready for traffic by the end of the year, viz.: S. Paulo to Ponta; to Agua Branca; to Santa Helena; a circular line; and a line from Largo S. Bento, to connect with the Agua Branca line. The electric power, however, will not be ready for use within a year.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The government yacht "Silva Jardim" (formerly the Emperor's yacht) is to undergo extensive repairs, and tenders will be invited for the substitution of the boilers.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 30th ult. states that the American ship "John Kelly," from San Francisco, Cal., with a cargo of sheep, has been wrecked near the Falkland Islands.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 28th ult. says that the sanitary authorities there have suspended the regulation which requires the disinfection of passengers' baggage coming from Brazil.

—The inauguration of the new service of the Empresa Viação on the S. Francisco river, together with two new river steamers, took place on the 2nd inst. The governor of Bahia and the American minister were present.

—According to a Valparaiso telegram of the 2nd inst., the American cruiser "Newark," about which some anxiety was felt, is now in that port. Vice-Admiral Montt entertained the officers of the "Newark" at a banquet on the 1st inst.

—The captain of the national steamer "Amazonas," recently arrived from Ceará with a cargo of salt, complained to the police authorities on the 28th ult. that after sailing from Ceará his crew had revolted and compelled him to put into port to bury a fireman who had died. During the voyage the crew was mischievous and committed many breaches of discipline. Three of the said crew have been placed under arrest.

—Brazilian business has been fairly active during the past week, one steamer being fixed for four consecutive and another steamer for one trip, Rosario to Rio with grain. The rate for barrels have, also, become firmer, as high as 20 s. having been paid for flour to Santos. Grain, corn and flour is going forward freely to Santos and Rio, while the regular traders to nearer ports find plenty of cargo offering at full current rates. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 19.

—In the collision with the "Amphitrite" the steamship "Castilian Prince" has been severely damaged. She has a slit of 9 feet between wind and water; hold No. 2 and engine room are full of water, and hold No. 3 has begun to fill. The cargo consisted of 2000 tons of wheat for San Vicente on account of the Villa Constitución firm of Dreyfus. She is sunk in 25 feet of water and in such a position as to block all traffic with the port of Villa Constitución. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—According to the *Montevideo Times* of the 22nd ult., Lloyd's Agency has applied to the Uruguayan government for permission to establish a signal or semaphore station near Cape Santa Maria, to signal passing vessels, and asks for an acre of ground on which to locate it. The *Siglo*, however, opposes the grant, for the reason that it will be an infringement on the authority and independence of Uruguay, and will be the thin edge of the wedge which is to overthrow Uruguayan sovereignty. Great Caesar! What may we not expect next! The Latin mace of South America are becoming worse than the Chinese! They will soon have to close their ports altogether. If this foolish suspicion is cultivated much longer.

—Capt. Robert Leonard Groume, R. N. has been appointed as commodore commanding the south-east coast of America squadron in succession to Capt. C. J. Norcock of the *Palm*, whose time has nearly expired on the station. Our friend Mr. Victor A. T. Weeks will also be going home, as Asst. Paymaster V. A. Lyford has been appointed secretary to the new commodore. Capt. Groume has been for some time in command of the *Repose*, and before that was in the naval intelligence department at the admiralty. Cap. Norcock has been appointed as assistant to the Admiral Superintendent of naval reserves at Whitehall, and we congratulate him on his new appointment.

LOCAL NOTES

—We are glad to see that the reverend senator from Paraná, Padre Alberto Gonçalves, is returning to this capital sometime this week.

—The chief of police has warmly eulogized the force employed in maintaining order during the Florianópolis demonstrations in this city on last Thursday.

—The new chief of police has issued a circular recommending to his subordinates the utmost circumspection and respect for legal formalities in making arrests.

—According to Buenos Aires telegrams President Roca will visit us about the end of the month, though the official announcement of dates, etc., has not yet been made.

—The prefecture is now hastening repairs in the pavements of the streets and squares which will fall under the eye of curtilous visitors from Buenos Aires when he comes to see us later on this month.

—Visitors to the Botanical Garden have recently been attacked by a casowary kept at that garden. Two of the visitors were forced by the pugnacious bird to climb a tree from which they descended only when some of the employees came to their rescue.

—The festivities over the death of Floriano Peixoto on Thursday last, the fourth anniversary, were very generally observed, a large number of societies and people organizing a procession to visit the tomb of the dictator in the S. João Baptista cemetery.

—Yesterday, says the *Imprensa* in its issue of last Sunday, a person belonging to the family of Marshal Floriano Peixoto called on Dr. S. A. Viana, 1st assistant police delegate, and informed him that two days before one of the sons of the marshal had disappeared from the residence of the family.

—There was no smoking concert at the Laranjeiras Club on Sunday night last, but in its place was held an extraordinary general meeting to receive the resignations of the directors for the current year, and to elect successors. There seems to have been some kind of a misunderstanding in the Club, which we must wait soon be amicably arranged and forgotten.

—President Campos Sales cannot understand why business men should object to paying taxes and tithes. Pires Ferreira can see no reason why the people of Mato Grosso should not accept any governor that Minister Martinho chooses to give them. And so they accuse the business men of the country and the people of Mato Grosso of being very ungrateful. "Uma arseção," they say, "doma arseção, filho. Por que não há de honrar arseção."

—The man who was apprehended in London and supposed to have been one of the robbers of the *Reynolds* jewelry case, was a G. Jones, sailor named Brito Alessandro. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment in Liverpool for having jewelry worth £300 in his possession for which he could not account. He appealed and was let off. The metropolitan police, the next day, advised the Liverpool police that the man was wanted for the Rio robbery, but he had got clear away, and has not since been heard of.

—Our friends of the R. C. A. A. will be pleased to hear that there is a great probability of the British squadron on this station being in Rio harbor at the time of the annual sports. The store ship "Hercules" is to arrive on the 26th inst., and about the same date Commodore Groume will reach here by the *Clyde* to take command of the squadron, which will possibly be here on its arrival. The *Imperial* will reach here on or about the 13th inst. on her way home from the Pacific coast, and will be likely to remain a few days. These arrivals should be productive of exceptional sport here in Rio, this month and next.

—The United States consulate general was very tastefully decorated to-day in honor of the "fourth" Consul and Mrs. Seeger, assisted by Messrs. Dawson, Lowrie, Fasselburg and Nobrega, receiving their guests with hearty welcomes. The American colony was fully represented among the visitors, while a large number of Englishmen and many Brazilians, Germans, etc., called to pay their respects. The diplomatic and consular corps were also fully represented. Commander Todd and officers of the "Whitington" were also present and the "Whitington's" punch-bowl, which was presented to the ship by the city of Wilmington, Del., took a very conspicuous part in the festivities. We regret that our limited space and time will not permit us to give a fuller description of the reception.

—We are informed that United States Consul-General Eugene Seeger has obtained leave of absence for a visit home, and with Mrs. Seeger is leaving for Europe per the German steamer "Belgrano" on Saturday next. Mr. Seeger has only just returned from an extensive tour through the southern states, visiting the capitals, colonies and important places in Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. He went as far as Buenos Aires, and it may be expected that he will be able to prepare an exceptionally interesting report on the districts visited. It is the first time during our residence here that an American consul has made so extended a tour in this country, and it is matter for congratulation that this one has been made by so good an observer as Mr. Seeger. As he speaks both German and Portuguese, he was able to converse with colonists and business men everywhere, and his observations therefore will have a freshness which an official speaking English only, could not give. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Seeger will accept our best wishes for a pleasant visit home, and then for a safe return.

—If, as Deputy Barbosa Lima assers, foreigners in Brazil are treated better than Brazilians, the remedy, it seems to us, is not to diminish the security for the rights of foreigners, but to increase that for the rights of Brazilians. No one, we presume, willingly suffers injustice, and, if Brazilian authorities disregard alike the rights of Brazilians and foreigners, the latter certainly should not be blamed for endeavoring to obtain justice through diplomatic channels.

—The manifesto of Senator Generoso Ponce advising his friends to abandon the gubernatorial contest in Mato Grosso seems to leave the way open for a further advance of President Campos Sales and Minister Martinho in the realization of their supposed purpose of controlling all the state governments. Their apparently complete triumph over an adversary so formidable as the Mato Grosso senator, leads us to fear that they will succeed in reducing the country to the state in which President Prudente de Moraes found it when he took office in 1894. And the prospect of another administration such as that of Marshal Floriano Peixoto is certainly one that no intelligent well-wisher of Brazil can contemplate without the most gloomy forebodings.

—Our heavy-witted nonsensical contemporary, which peddles out fallible statistics and governmental fiction at so much a line, reads us a unsatisfactory. It refers, in *unintelligent* manner, to persons who are going to die in the discharge of their noblest duties as part of a proposal made by *The Rio News*. No such sequence of words appeared in this paper, and proves once more that our fatuous contemporary has not even learned the rudimentary significance of quotation marks. We are glad to say that our idea of a memorial window in the English church for the heroic English nurse who have lost their lives while nursing yellow fever cases in our hospital, has been warmly received; and an appropriate answer will be given to any seditious enquirer as to the propriety of leaving vacant space for the insertion of other names. As for the "goats" involved, we leave that to the interpretation of those who have the best interests of the "Strangers' Hospital at heart and who desire to show that they appreciate unselfish services. An unmarked grave at Gumbá and a forgotten name surely do not mink the measure of our gratitude.

—A few days ago, said Sudney, after the customary exchange of courteous inquiries about the different members of our two families, a friend told me about an exceptional liquidation then going on in one of the big Overlord shops and advised me to go around. Things going at half price, he said. Well, I'm not at all averse to a good bargain, so I went around. The shelves were already looking empty, so I presumed that about a half of Rio had been in ahead of me. It so happened that I wanted a small hand bag, so I looked them up and waited for a clerk to do the polite. But they were too busy serving others. I never saw such an eagerness to buy. But it is a swell shop, you see, and no one asked any questions after being told the original price, and then the abatement, which seemed to be 20, 30 and 40 per cent. Well, after waiting half an hour I collared a clerk and led him up to the bag I wanted. He took it up, opened it and then shut it. And then he informed me that it was marked 60,000, the abatement was 30 per cent, and I could have it for 40,000. I told him that I could buy them cheaper elsewhere, but it didn't seem to impress him a particle. And so I went to a well-known dealer in such articles and found that his price on that style of bag, but of better material, was 45,000—without any pretence of an abatement. These liquidations, I tell you, are n't half bad! You can sell off old stock at fancy prices, and your customers will hang themselves for a month over the bargains they have made.

DEATH.

PADNEY.—In São Paulo, on 24th June, ROBERT PHILIP PADNEY, son of Thomas and Irene Padney.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Gratidão ao Consolidador da República, published by the operatives of the Typographia Alhina in commemoration of the 4th anniversary of the death of Floriano Peixoto. The paper is one of the most artistic and neatly printed sheets that we have seen, and it is small praise to say that it reflects the greatest credit on the printers who executed the work. The title page, which bears the portrait of Floriano Peixoto, is specially deserving of praise as a specimen of skillful and painstaking typographic work.

U. S. Consular Reports, June, 1899. A most interesting number, but contains but little relating to Brazil. Consul Kennedy, of Pará, gives some information on "Trade in Pará," Consul Farniss calls attention to an advertisement for 10,000 tons of coal at Bahia, and Consul Kennedy writes some "Notes from Northern Brazil." Ex-Vice-consul Hangwitz, of Santos, discusses the "World's Coffee Trade in 1898," and Consul Anderson, of Hannover, the "Coffee Trade in Hamburg."

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is stated that the Argentine minister here has sent an interesting report to the millers association of Argentina in which information is given of the ways and means by which Argentine flour can be introduced into Brazilian markets.

of | **Total.....** 235

—The movement in the market during the past crop-year as compared with the two preceding years, was as follows, in bags:

Portures:	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
Railway.....	2,249,756	2,300,690	1,771,310
Coastwise.....	534,136	840,000	130,770
in ship hulls.....	831,590	1,164,849	1,088,796
in transit.....	169,105	235,941	148,979
Total.....	3,790,587	4,535,579	3,330,161
Shipments:	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
United States.....	2,112,758	2,577,803	2,104,990
Europe.....	885,061	1,296,112	1,064,014
Cape of Good Hope.....	131,595	147,616	109,192
River Plate etc.....	70,249	100,181	80,298
Coastwise.....	150,900	168,412	201,171
Total.....	3,370,614	4,348,327	3,592,114

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee in Rio de Janeiro

Receipts	Shipments	Stock	Average quot.	Stock at Santos
Europe.....	Europe.....	Europe.....	Europe.....	Europe.....
River Plate etc.....	River Plate etc.....	River Plate etc.....	River Plate etc.....	River Plate etc.....
Stock.....	Stock.....	Stock.....	Stock.....	Stock.....
Average quot. No. 1, N. Y.	Average quot. No. 1, N. Y.	Average quot. No. 1, N. Y.	Average quot. No. 1, N. Y.	Average quot. No. 1, N. Y.
Do. do. No. 2, N. Y.	Do. do. No. 2, N. Y.	Do. do. No. 2, N. Y.	Do. do. No. 2, N. Y.	Do. do. No. 2, N. Y.
Exchange on London.....	Exchange on London.....	Exchange on London.....	Exchange on London.....	Exchange on London.....
Steamer freight, S. Y. primage	Steamer freight, S. Y. primage	Steamer freight, S. Y. primage	Steamer freight, S. Y. primage	Steamer freight, S. Y. primage
Stock at Santos.....	Stock at Santos.....	Stock at Santos.....	Stock at Santos.....	Stock at Santos.....

Totals	since June 1	July 1
Europe.....	Europe.....	Europe.....
River Plate etc.....	River Plate etc.....	River Plate etc.....
Stock.....	Stock.....	Stock.....
Average quot. No. 1, N. Y.	Average quot. No. 1, N. Y.	Average quot. No. 1, N. Y.
Do. do. No. 2, N. Y.	Do. do. No. 2, N. Y.	Do. do. No. 2, N. Y.
Exchange on London.....	Exchange on London.....	Exchange on London.....
Steamer freight, S. Y. primage	Steamer freight, S. Y. primage	Steamer freight, S. Y. primage
Stock at Santos.....	Stock at Santos.....	Stock at Santos.....

Imports.

Flour.—There were no entries during the past week. The weakness of the market in the face of large stocks is not surprising, but no change has been made in quotations from last week will be seen by the following quotations:

Trieste.....	nominal
Richmond 1st.....	34.00-35.00
do 2nd.....	nominal
Baltimore 1st.....	31.00-32.00
do 2nd.....	30.00-31.00
Western and Interior.....	nominal
River Plate.....	28.00-29.00
Local Mills.....	27.00-28.00

Coffee.—The S. S. *Belgiana* brought 300 cases from Hamburg. The stock in hand consists of 300 cases, 300 bags, 300 tubs, 200 S. Y. 1st and 2nd and 500 Norwegian cases. Imports of coffee at Santos to Santos, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 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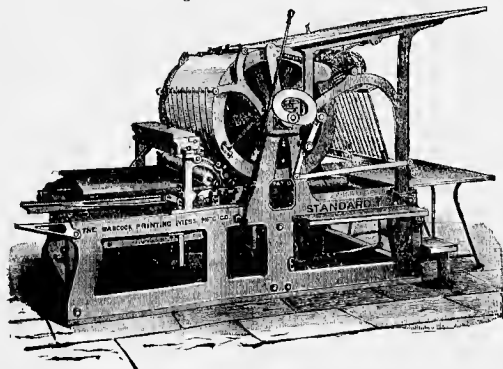
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